The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,520—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.			
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Smal Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	2 0
Second do.		1 8
Third do.		1 4
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 12 As.

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on SATURDAY, 24th May, 1879 at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Ilmuli steam, Gopalpore, False Point. Forts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills. The steamers are timed to reach Beypore 48 days out, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore special fly in connection with the steamer's arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m. and after staying for the night can proceed on the next early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 tons, on MONDAY, 26th May, 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Port Bundar, and Cutch. Mandvie in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 1,63 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at GOGHA, MUSCAT, MUSCAT, LINGAH, BARREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSHEH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,788 Tons, and A. A. 2,60.

Saloon passage..... Rs. 300
Second Cabin passage..... „ 225

Both Arcot and Ava carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, Ava is due in London 27th June 1879, and Arcot 12th July. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

A. McKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th, and on the 1st of *each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Dues through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 120	Rs. 40	Including Provisions.
Suez	350	210	80	
Port Said	360	240	90	
Messina	450	340	140	
Naples	460	340	140	
Leghorn	450	340	140	
Genoa	460	340	140	
Marseilles	550	320	140	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamer of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, are rail, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

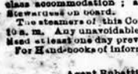
For Hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 7, Hummam Street

Bom . April, 1879.

Ms. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.



THIS Steamer will sail on the 7th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Ms. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

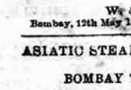
SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck

For passage or further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,939 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, Handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THIS Company's S. S. SHAHJEHAN will sail as above on the 6th instant.

For passage or freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	26th May
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	10th do.
— VENETIA	2725	450	C. G. Ferris	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Deaton	20th June,
(a) MONGOLIA	853	540	A. Coleman	27th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Parr	4th July.
(a) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Hawkins	11th do.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbett	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Sisetto Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2763	450	F. S. Toulin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3025	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 Tons, 400 H.P.
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

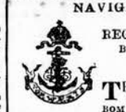
His Steamer will be despatched on the 31st instant.

For passage apply to Messrs. KING KING & Co., and the Undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the S. S. ACHILLE, Captain F. FORTI, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For Information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF BOATS, ROPES, WINCHES, &c.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Rahimtoola Circle, Cross Road, Fort, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re W. A. L. McKenzie, an Insolvent,

a few coils of Manilla and hemp rope, anchor, winches, tables, and chairs.

At 4 P.M.

One Bombay "Warrow," No. 1902 = 5½ tons and one Jolly Boat No. 2122 = 3½ tons, now lying at Mody Bunder, near New Ice Factory.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th May 1879. Auctioneers.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, SPACIOUS HOUSES and GODOWNS, having Vehar Water and cool sea breeze, near Colaba Cotton Press, Nos. 108 and 111. For further particulars apply to MANEKJEE NOWROJEE, No. 128, Small Colaba Road.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS for 1879 80 of this Collectorate and the combined villages of the Dang Country under the Khandesh Political Agency will be put up for LEASE ION at the Collector's Kachari at Dhulia on the 20th June 1879 at 2 p m.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Collector and Political Agent Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Nandurbar, 15th May 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
U FALLY HIRJEE ULLA,
99, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

ASHTON & Co.,

TIN AND ZINC WARE MANUFACTURERS, PLUMBERS, AND ARTISTES.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC BY RAIL OR SEA.

IF you require a really strong and well-finished Travelling Box, Air-Tight Uniform Box, Bonnet and Hat Box, Despatch Box, Cash Box, Hedge Cases, Trunks for Adults and Infants, etc., etc., call at ASHTON & Co. before you purchase elsewhere, as you can depend upon getting a Good Article and 15 per cent. cheaper than other Shops.

Garden Watering Cans and Flower Pots of all sizes and designs on hand and made to order.

Artistic Decorations, Gilding, Bronzing, Lacquering House, and Ornamental Painting, and Distempering executed at moderate terms.

We would draw particular attention to our Angular Reflecting Lamps for Railway Platforms and Entrances; also our Hanging Lanterns, Railway Guard Lamps, Sign Lanterns, and all kinds of Street and Gate Lamps manufactured and supplied at the shortest notice. Our Lamps and Lanterns can be fitted with the Patent Cosmo or other Burner for Kerosine or any other oil as required.

Sewing Machines repaired.

All our Boxes are fitted with the Patent Detective Locks, and the Travelling Boxes and Baths have a Basin Basket fitted which they fit, and which serve as a Four Linen Basket when not travelling. Extra charge for the wicker cover.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.,
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BOMBAY.

NOTICE to OFFICERS of the ARMY, MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICES of India, MERCHANTS, CLUBS, and the Public generally.

Messrs. JAMES MADDEN & Co. are prepared to GRANT RATES on their London agents, drawn PURCHASE DEMAND BANK DRAFTS at the very best rates of exchange, *without any Commission.*

REMITTANCES in full *must* accompany instructions.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept.

J. M. & Co. have this year undertaken that the public generally that they are prepared to forward *prepaid* Parcels, Packages, Trunks, &c., at the following *reduced rates of Freight* (valuable and delicate articles excepted):—

From BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two* per cubic foot.

From BOMBAY to LONDON, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two Annas Eight* per cubic foot.

Declaration of contents and value must accompany Packages. Heavy Baggage of over one ton, charged at Cargo rates.

J. M. & Co. engage Passages, *with no charge*, by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay, against a second arrival.

J. M. & Co. supply Drafts on England at the Current rate of the day. Indian Money exchanged for Gold.

Address, for further information,

JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON AGENTS:

Geo. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

GENTS FOR RIDGWAY & SONS, Army Agents, London
M. YNARDE HARRIS & Co., Army Agents, London
CURTIS & SONS ..... Portsmouth
DICKESON & STEWART ..... London

BANKERS:
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 24TH,
AT 3-30 P.M.
MOST POSITIVELY
THE
LAST MIDDAY PERFORMANCE
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES, SCHOOLS AND THOSE RESIDING AT A DISTANCE.

DON'T FAIL TO EMBRACE THIS YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY OF GIVING THE LITTLE ONES A HEARTY TREAT.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MAY 24,
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
When there will be presented by this
MONSTER AGGREGATION
THE MOST VARIED, EXCITING, MARVELLOUS AND CLASSIC ENTERTAINMENT
EVER WITNESSED IN INDIA.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
will be presented
THE GRAND STEEPLECHASE,
OR THE
SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND,
in which
MISS VICTORIA COOKE
AND
MRS. ANNA WILSON
Will appear in their
GREAT CONTEST OF HORSEWOMANSHIP
OVER HURDLES
AND
A WATER JUMP OF 18 FEET.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
MISS VICTORIA COOKE,
EMPRESS OF THE ARENA.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE GREAT GREGORYS,
THE UNRIVALLED GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE GREAT TALBOT SHIELDS.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE GREAT JAMES LEE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE KING COMIQUES,
JOHNSON NDEUGENE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
LA PETITE ADELE,
THE FAIRY-LIKE EQUESTRIENNE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
MISS MARIE COMPTON,
THE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALIST.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
ALL THE STAR COMPANY.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
ALL THE EDUCATED HORSES.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
LAST OF THE
GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
GIFTS FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 100 GIVEN AWAY.

The value of the Gift Checks has been set at 8 annas, therefore parties purchasing Three-Rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks; and parties purchasing Eight-anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check.

THE GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 1,000
WILL BE AWARDED
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24TH
when all parties holding numbers for any of the Gift Entertainments that have not been awarded Gifts, will be entitled to participate in the final drawing for the

RUPEES 1,000 GIFT.

In order to convince the Public that the above amount will be given away, in a strictly *bona fide* manner, a committee will be selected from the audience at each Entertainment to superintend the distribution of the Gifts.

UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

1,603	Rs.	10
18,577	„	10
3,877	„	10

The Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amount awarded by making application to the Box Office, Circus. All Gifts that remain unclaimed at the end of the season will be donated to local charities.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all bills against this Company be presented at the Box Office immediately.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on the 8th April 1879.

Government Resolution, accepting the resignation of Mr. A. Q. Tayor, C.S., as member of the Corporation, and appointing Mr. H. E. Jacomb, C.S., in his stead.

Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, No. 535, dated 31st March 1879, reporting the budget transfers made during the past quarter (already sanctioned by the Corporation.)

In accordance with notice of motion Thomas Blaney, Esq., will move—

That it be resolved that in so far as, or towards the north by Moonshi Yakub Street, on or towards the south by Edulji Cooper Street, on or towards the east by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the said Bapu Dhunjeeboy Street, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said defendant, vociferally Dawoojee, and of the tenants of the Plaintiffs above named.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or to the office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 1, Forbes Street Fort and at the office of Mr. KHUNDOJEE HORMUSJEE, Attorney for Defendant and Applicant, Bezonjee Widow of the late Canjee Khetsey, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort,—Dated this 16th day of April 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4 7 of 1877.

MARIAMBAI BINTE DAWOOJEE, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in Chuckla, outside the Fort of Bombay, NAMUTBEE BINTE DAWOOJEE, also of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bapu Dhunjeeboy street, outside the Fort of Bombay, ARBOOBAI HOOSEIN LOOKMANJEE and RUTTONBAI LOOKMANJEE, by their guardian and next friend, the said Mariambai Binte Dawoojee both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Bapu Dhunjeeboy street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

KESSERBAI, Widow and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the late CANJEE KHETSEY of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Mody Khan Street, within the Fort of Bombay; SOOLTANALLY DAWOOJEE and JIWANBALLY ALLY, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Bapu Dhunjeeboy street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

Appeal No. 349.

KESSERBAI, Widow and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the late CANJEE KHETSEY ..... } Appellant

vs. } Defendant.

MARIAMBAI BINTE DAWOOJEE, NAMUTBEE BINTE DAWOOJEE, ARBOOBAI HOOSEIN LOOKMANJEE and RUTTONBAI LOOKMANJEE by their guardian and next friend, the said Mariambai Binte Dawoojee ..... } Respondents and Plaintiffs.

PURSUANT to the Decrees made in the above suit and appeal respectively, and dated the 9th of October 1877 and the 12th day of July 1878 respectively, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June 1879, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the Afternoon precisely.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Mariambai Binte Dawoojee, Namutbee Binte Dawoojee, Arboobai Hoosein Lookmanjee, and Ruttonbai Lookmanjee, and of the abovenamed defendant, Kesserbai, Widow and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the late Canjee Khetsey, and all and sooltanally Dawoojee or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bapu Dhunjeeboy Street, in Chaubdi or Pipe Tank Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,578) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3,015, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 47 and 48, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by Moonshi Yakub Street, on or towards the south by Edulji Cooper Street, on or towards the east by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the said Bapu Dhunjeeboy Street, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said defendant, vociferally Dawoojee, and of the tenants of the Plaintiffs above named.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or to the office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 1, Forbes Street Fort and at the office of Mr. KHUNDOJEE HORMUSJEE, Attorney for Defendant and Applicant, Bezonjee Widow of the late Canjee Khetsey, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort,—Dated this 16th day of April 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1879.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW AND CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusaphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.
OF THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS EN ROUTE will find a large assortment of the above, at

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO. { The Travellers' Kit House.
Bombay.

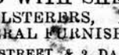
	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	30	27 0
	33	30 0
	36	33 0
	36	36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30	36 0
	33	39 0
	36	42 0
	33	50 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	36	58 0
"The Railway"—Indian Portmanteau covers with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coolie Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22	30 0
	24	34 0
	26	38 0
	24	38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass Bosses and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	80 0
The Vade Mecum—A useful article for Travellers, with separate Linen and Boot Compartments	22	40 0
	24	44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20	30 0
	22	36 0
	24	40 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, but Solid Oxide, fitments of the best description	22	40 0
	24	44 0
BLACK HUDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from 22	8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOLID LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of Brass	5	5 8
	6	6 8
CARPET BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, and Strap passing round bottom for extra security	9	9 0
	10	10 0
COURIER BAGS—Solid Oxide, the strongest made	11	11 8
	12	12 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—For Uniforms or Dress Suits, strongly made of Block Tin. The height will allow its being placed under the seat of a carriage	11	11 0
	22	24 0
EXPRESS LARGE—Suitable for Ladies use	24	28 0
	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious trunk, finished with a strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30	40 0
	33	48 0
	36	50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beech wood, hitch closing Backs, finished throughout with strong Scarlet Cloth	9	9 8
	12	12 0
	13	13 0
RIGG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as a Large Rug	2	2 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside cash pockets	8	8 0
	5	5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced	3	3 0
	3	3 8
DRESS BASKETS—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round	10	10 0
	13	13 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings Linen, &c	22	22 0

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., { The Travellers' Kit House.
Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1820.



(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really first-worthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking them for the considerable patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 23rd MAY 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 98⅛, French Rentes 111½, Enfaced Rupee Paper 71½ and 77.

In the General Produce Markets prices are without change. A quotation for Copper Braziers gives a rise as compared with the previous day of 10s. per ton, but Yellow Metal is ¼d. per lb. lower.

The only alteration shown in the Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is a decrease in Bullion of £200,000, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities being unchanged at 51¼ per cent.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday Reuter says were firm, but private advices call the Market quiet. Cotton in Liverpool, according to Reuter, closed quiet, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged except for a decline of 1 16d. In New Orleans and an advance of 1-16d. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar, but private telegrams report the Market flat with a decline of 1-16d. in Surats and ¼d. per lb. in American to arrive. From New York, yesterday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands as having declined from 13¼ to 13⅛ cents. and August shipment from 13·95 to 13 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,800
Sundays' do.	21,000	15,000	14 500	9,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,363,500	...	4,136,300	3,867,300

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 50 7-16d per oz, an advance of 1-16d. on his yesterday's quotation, but as private telegrams yesterday quoted 50¼d, there is practically no change. In the meantime the telegrams received to-day, through Reuter regarding Silver, and from our London correspondent respecting the new Loan, throw considerable additional light on the position. Reuter now says that "it is stated in Berlin that suspension of Silver sales is attributable to the low price of the metal ;" or, in other words, that the German Government are simply holding back for higher prices ; and our London correspondent informs us that "the Government only ask five instead of 10 millions loan owing to improved financial prospects." The two telegrams read together show, we think, that the action of the German Government is probably connected with the idea that the Sterling loan proposed, may tend to improve the position of Silver, while the Indian Government hope, on the other hand, that the action of Germany regarding Silver will tend to advance exchange and thereby improve the financial position. There is nothing else, at all events so far as we can see, which would warrant an expectation of "improved financial prospects," and the whole thing, therefore, resolves itself into what ever improvement may take place in exchange, owing to greater firmness in selling the German Silver, combined with a maintenance of Council drafts on about their present scale for the rest of the financial year. Judging from the views expressed here to-day, the general opinion appears to be that the result of the combined influences will not effect much more than average of about 1-16d. per Rupee for Council drafts, and we must say, that until we have something more definite to go upon, we are inclined to accept this conclusion.

EXCHANGE this morning opened at yesterday's closing rates but with a weaker feeling, and this tendency increased during the day owing to the telegrams abovementioned, and at the close we quote a decline of 1-16d. per Rupee all round, the following being closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	1 7⅛	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1 7⅛	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1 7⅛	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1 7 11-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·06¼	,,

Gold is quoted nominally at Rs. 19-8-6, but we have not heard of any business. On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The announcement which appeared this morning that tenders would be received up to 2nd proximo for the balance of the new 4½ per cent Loan, Government affixing a minimum of Rs. 95½, has caused, combined with the decline in exchange, a slightly weaker feeling to-day ; but once the 95½ lacs are disposed of, as there is every probability they will be over the minimum, we look for a steadier market. We now quote :—Fours, 91¾ to Rs. 92 ; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96 to ½ ; New, Rs. 95½ to Rs. 96.

SHARES.—There has been very little done to-day, and, as a general rule, quotations are unaltered. Bank of Bombays remain unaltered at Rs. 657½. Land and Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares still show a hardening tendency, and we note an advance of Rs. 50 in A liance, Rs. 25 in Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, and Rs. 5 in Khatau Mucoonjee. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher.

COTTON.—The adverse accounts from Liverpool to-day have rendered business here perfectly stagnant, and although sellers have reduced their rates Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy, very little has been done for export, and judging from the tenor of to-day's opening messages from Liverpool, we have yet to see a further fall before active buying can take place. The receipts here yesterday were 5,070 bales which may be looked upon as moderate. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs. 270	per candy.
Good Omra	,, 253	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 244	,,
G. F. do	,, 240	,,
Good Dholleras	,, 250	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 245	,,
G. F. do	,, 240	,,

FREIGHTS are quieter again, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance during the day. By steam to Liverpool the rate has receded to 28s. 9d. ready and 27s. 6d. forward, but there are no takers even at the decline. By sail rates are weaker 1s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per ton with every appearance of going lower. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports there is no change in the position.

PIECE GOODS are still quiet, and although there is no quotable change in prices, sellers are inclined to make a slight concession to effect sales especially to arrive.

COALS are quiet and unchanged, and we have not heard of any fresh business to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	330
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	10 do	657½
Bank of Madras	40,000	50	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	$7,32	$25	$12-4	6 do	105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,70	—	—	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	30	p.a.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	300	1,000	1,000	50	p. a.	800
Allianc Spinning	500	2,500	all	30	p. a.	1,175
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2	p.ct	55
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40	p.a.	800
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	20	p.a.	725
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15	p.a.	30
Bycoolah Mills	1,800	120	all	10	p.a.	nominal
Colabs S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25	p.a.	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.a.	610
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30	p. a.	570
Dharumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	25	p.a.	310
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all			350
Ismaing S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40	p.a.	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20	p.a.	830
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30	p.a.	775
Hydraulic S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,00	—	—	450
Jawraj Halloo Mills	750	3,000	all	35	p.a.	1,000
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50	p.a.	864
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60	p.a.	570
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil		200
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50	p.a.	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	—	—	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all			25p.c. nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all			40p.c. 1,065 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30	p.c.	940
Managon S. and W. Co.	3,000	5,000				160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30	p.	5
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all			675 nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all			do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10	p.c.	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25	p.c.	590
Princeof Wales Spinning	1,500	1,250	all			135
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25	p.a.	800
Soondersee Spinning	680	1,000	all	75	p.a.	100
Do do. 4 Shares.	800	1,000	250	125	p.a.	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	20	p.a.	725
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25	p. a.	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21⅝	3·0	5 p. ct 310
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	19	14·6	do 26
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	7·3	do 72
Ditto	..	£20	21	12·1	do 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do 1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19	6·15	do 250

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th May 1879.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,04,141	0	0
Merchandize	0,6 ,184	0	0
Teegraph	1,231	0	0
Total Rs.	6.66,516	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ... Total Rs.	5,55,318	13	5
Increase	1,11,197	2	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. DANDIE MONARCH, 866 tons, Captain B. T. Cat r, sailed yesterday for C hina in ballast.

THE SHIP PERUVIAN CONGRESS, 1,288 tons, Captain John Power, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Newcastle, 20th Feb., with a cargo of 1,783 tons coals The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE VOLTERRA, 498 tons, Captain W. Ramsdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, 14th Dec., with a cargo of 780 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Llaullyn, and 11 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail on the 26th inst. for Kathiawar Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Beard, and 100 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, 1,402 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday with the Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne, Mr. B. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mr. W. F. Moore, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Rowell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hogan, Mr. Martin Judge, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Leggett and Lieut. Fulton. For Sydney, Mr. J. Hind. For Galle, Mr. G. Kavanagh.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Peruvian Congress	Power	Newcastle, Feb 20.
23	Volkyrien	Ramsdale	Sunderland, Dec 14.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Janfore (s)	Fentiman	Australia.
	Danish Monarch(s)	Pastor	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Madura, Hay, to Coast and Calcutta. Steamer Vingorla, Mitchell, to K. Coast and Calcutta. Steamer Achille, Forti, to Arcete.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May. 19.—Steamers Hindostan, Mary and Arratoon Apcar. Schooner Adamantine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
20	Mongolia(s)	London.
21	Mongolia(s)	Returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
20	Mongolia(s)	Put to Sea.
	Aldeborough	Do.
	Mofussilite	Do.
	Zenobia	Do.
	Dilwar	Do.
	Remington	Do.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—61 bundles iron buckets, Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee. Watson hall s—1,015 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Weatherfield—50 cases brandy, Hunmoutram Pitty and Co. Greenock—3 cases gin, Eduljee Dadabhoy & Co.

Zimb s—Cases copper sheets, David Sassoon and Co.

Teheran s—300 cases yellow metal sheets, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 barrels coal pitch and 400 rubbels coal tar, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Sidonian s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

Lombardy s—4 cases brandy, Bell, Brandenburg, Co.

William s—24 packages Guinea cottons, soap, blacking, cheese, salad oil and 3 cases mummery, Hajee Mahomed Aajee Jackeria.

Khedive s—3 cases soap, Shurrafally Hiptoola.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Edulji Dinshjee.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Russomjee Sookhia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Eduljee Bamjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Narcissus, s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 9 cases shoes, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 15 cases hides and 4 bales skins, Cowasjee Ardeshir Abdool Rahim ; 6 bales hides, Abdoolabhoy Mahomedbhoy ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, and 500 lbs lac cotto., W and A Gra am and Co ; 20 bales hides, Jeejeebhoy Peerbhoy and Co ; 1,500 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 42 bales hid s, Mahom d Juma I.

Henriette, s—2,2[illegible] cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithasee ; 100 bales cotton, J C Lumsby and Co ; 540 bales ginned, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 cwts myrabolams, Noormahamed Lallif ; 60 bales wool, Lumsby and Co.

Egbert, s—40 bales cotton waste, C Hirschhoy Pudmsee ; 5 bales cotton, F Fisher and Co ; 85 bales cotton waste, Thackersey Jewraj ; 19 bales wool, Heeranund Kuldass ; 50 bales cotton, E Sassoon and Co ; 150 cwts bones, Cadersbhoy Mamonjee ; 35 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 25 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee.

Wisto-e-Hall s—3 bales wool, Nebhraz Nurotumdass ; 50 bales cotton, A Blaschcok and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 635 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 45 bales wool, Cowasjee Narotumdass ; 100 bales wool Govindram Madhowjee.

Khiva s—20 bales wool, F and O S N Co.

Abercrombie—8 bales hides, Allarukhia Bazun ; 90 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee.

Whittier—4,000 cwts bones, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva s—8 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs 3,48, 400), The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR CALAIS.

Harfsey s—6,8561 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Toffcombe—270 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Boyle—240 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Coldstream—400 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Eleano—500 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Khiva s—65 bales hides, F and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Khiva s—100 bales cotton, Kunkier, Tager and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Khiva s—30 packages silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—134 bags coffee, F and O S N Co.

Venetia s—97 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Achille s—8 cases garnet, M Mondolfo and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 10 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khiva s—12 packages silk, Hajee Zumeli Abedin.

FOR NAPLES.

Khiva s—23 bales hides, F and O S N Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khedive s—15 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—10 cwts gum, 41 cwts rabbit skins, 24 cwts gendu horns, Sallabhoy Jeffarboy ; 73 candle wood, Muncherjee Framjee, Ibsee sharaffee, Dhanjeebhoy Mowjee ; 190 cwts cotton, Goolamhoosein Joonabhoomal ; 44 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Ismail and Co ; 60 bales twist, Abraham Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, Carrimbhoy Ebrahim ; 20 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 5 bales twist, E D Sassoon, 10 chests opium, N J Abrahams, 23 chests opium, E D Sassoon, 6 chests opium, and 7 boxes silver coins (s s 2,500), Jeejeebhoy Peerbhoy, 34 chests opium, T Cs and Co ; 20 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lim Goolamhoosein Joonabhoomal ; 1 chest opium ; 1 case opium Manockjee Choonilal ; 3 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 76 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 6 tons sandlewood and 2 cases Shawls, Kishendhoo Gokuldhoo ; 75 bales twist W and A Graham and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—39 chests opium, Jeejeebhoy Peerbhoy ; 8 chests opium, Goolraz Sheegadi ; 84 chests opium, M S Gubbay ; 10 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 15 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 22nd May 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·489
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb in hermometer	81·6
Dew Point	80·5
Relative humidity of Air	87·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	82·1
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NE, NNE, N NE, NW, NW, NW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	0·99
Fall of Rain during the month	0·29
,, ,, year	0·22

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 20:)

Surgeon-Major W H Morgan, Acting Civil Surgeon, Cochin to be Civil Surgeon, Coonda.

Lieu Col R Cuthbert, Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.

Captain G R Hodgson to act as Superintendent of Police, Chingleput Division.

Mr V e Brodie, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Malabar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Mr Gate, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, Privilege leave for three months.

Mr G A Bird to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly.

Mr Laffan to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool.

Major Freeth, First Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to act as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class.

Mr J B Cook, Second Assistant Superintendent, to act as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

COURT MARTIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th May 1879.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Peshawar on the 5th May, Subadar Narain Singh, of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st, With behaviour unbecoming the position and character of a commissioned officer, in having, at Fort Shahkadar, on or about the 15th day of April, been in a state of intoxication.

2nd, With having, at Fort Shahkadar, struck Lance Dufadar Bishun Singh, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, his subordinate in rank.

FINDING—The Court finds that the prisoner is of the first charge, guilty ; of the second charge, guilty.

SENTENCE—The Court sentences the prisoner to be placed two steps lower in the list of his rank.

E T STAFFORD, Lieut Colonel,
22nd Regiment N I, President.

CONFIRMED,
FRED. P HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR MAY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... 29th, 4h. 21·9 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 28	0 28 m 1 28 a	6 44 m 7 28 a
Sun. 25	Sunday after Ascension.	5 25	6 29	1 4 m 2 8 a	7 21 m 8 10 a
Mon. 26	.....	5 24	6 29	1 47 m 2 45 a	8 1 m 8 57 a
Tues. 27	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 29	2 40 m 3 31 a	8 49 m 9 51 a
Wed. 28	.....	5 24	6 30	3 36 m 4 30 a	9 40 m 10 51 a
Th. 29	.....	5 24	6 30	4 48 m 5 52 a	10 5 m 10 56 a
Fri. 30	.....	5 24	6 30	6 8 m 6 24 a	0 [illegible] a

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance that the PRINCIPAL OFFENDERS who devised the scheme for the DESTRUCTION of CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS in POONA, viz., the VISHRAM BAG and the BUDHWAR PALACE, which were destroyed by fire on the 13th May 1879, should at once be detected and brought to justice, it is hereby notified that Government have been pleased to offer a REWARD of RUPEES (5,000) FIVE THOUSAND for the APPREHENSION and CONVICTION of the person or persons at whose instigation the said conflagrations were caused.

J. MOORE,
District Magistrate.

District Magistrate's Office, Poona, 20th May 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO LINES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HEATHCOTE—May 1st, at Birkdale, Lancashire, George Arnold, third son of Lieut.-Col. C. T. Heathcote, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 6 years and 3 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILLAN—May 18th, at 11, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Gillan, of a son.

MORRISON—May 17th at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. E. Morrison, Chemist, of a daughter.

PRIOR—May 16th, at Madras, the wife of Captain H. A. A. Prior, 26th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

THOMPS N—May 21st, at Madras, the wife of Edmund Thompson, M. A., Principal of the Presidency College, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CORNELIUS—May 11th, at Dehra Dun, of cholera, John Cornelius, aged 50 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

IT is to be hoped that Government are really in earnest this time in their determination to effect reforms in the too expensive administration of this country. Their proposals must be very sweeping indeed, when they had the effect of inducing Mr. Fawcett to withdraw his amendment without forcing on a discussion and for Mr. Gladstone to express his approval of the whole statement. Particulars of the proposals advanced by Government, and to which Reuter this morning refers, will be anxiously waited for in India, for they are certain to affect a large number of the Government servants of this country. But, as we yesterday pointed out, it is not so much retrenchment as reform that is called for. In the army, to begin with, it is certain that a reconstruction first of the native service—and particularly of the officering of that service—will not only result in a very great saving indeed, but also in better efficiency. Take the present pension rules for instance. A little time ago we went closely into this question and analyzed the cost of the present system compared with one which would satisfy the moderate demands of the officers themselves and clearly proved—we think all who may have followed us will admit—that under the latter the Government would be preparing for a very great annual saving. But, then, to do any good the whole existing organization of the service would have to be set on one side and a fresh start made. Tinkering remedies would be of no real benefit, and while effecting probably but a very insignificant retrenchment, would not unlikely interfere with efficiency. But it is in connection with the British part of the army and with the heavy Home Charges that the present unsatisfactory arrangements entail that there is the greatest room for economy. We cannot understand the reluctance that has hitherto been manifested by those concerned to tackle this all-important question. Even previous to the adoption of the short service system in England nearly all who had Indian experience to guide them were of opinion that India's military needs would be best served if she were provided, as in former years, with a local European force instead of having to draw her troops, as at present, from the home army. But since short service has become the rule in England, the cost of maintaining 70,000 Queen's troops under a system by which they have to be replaced every four or five years has become altogether too costly, and the strain upon India's finances is more than they can bear. It is not as if reform in this matter would interfere with the efficiency of the army at home. It is solely the necessity of continually furnishing India with her yearly quota of men that prevents the modern and more scientific system of localised reserves from having its full effect, so that reform would benefit England as well as India. If this principle, then, is adopted—a principle, the advantages of which all are agreed upon—a saving that will be measured in millions to the Indian Exchequer will result and a reform will be effected which will alone go a great way to reassuring India's financial future. Then, in the Civil Administration we have on one or two recent occasions pointed out how great economies may be put in force if but the pruning and reforming knife is only unhesitatingly applied. We will at once say, however, that we do not think that in an extensive employment of natives in the Civil Service will the panacea be found. So long as Englishmen rule India, and so long as the population is composed as at present of innumerable castes, sects, and creeds, —all different and foreign to each other—the best interests of all will be served in having the higher administrative posts occupied by the outside and locally unprejudiced European—in whom all may have confidence, and who will be above the jealousies of everyone. If natives are to be admitted in numbers to the Covenanted Civil Service, they must, of course, in justice be admitted also to its full advantages, and must occupy its superior positions, so that we would have native collectors and commissioners with European assistant subordinates working under them ! Can any one suppose, who knows anything about this country at all, —can it for a moment be imagined that under the present condition of Indian society, both native and European, and of the relations in which they perhaps unfortunately, but a ill not less truly, stand towards each other—that such an order of things is practicable ? Let us not deceive ourselves—the plan may be theoretically advisable, but will not be possible in practice for many a year to come. In short, no European of proper standing and who would at all be worth having, would ever consent to serve under such an order of things. As it is in the army so it must undoubtedly be in the Civil Service. We must have commissioned ranks composed entirely and exclusively of Europeans. If the emoluments of those ranks are unnecessarily high—and we think they are—by all means let them be reduced. If work that is now done by members of those ranks can equally be well done by natives of the country, and at a lessened cost, by all means reduce the number of such posts occupied by Europeans and fill them up with natives but do not let us utterly destroy and lower the status of the grand old Civil Service of India. It is true that native gentlemen have already been admitted into the ranks of that service, but the question of blending the two elements, the European and the other, has not yet been faced, and if it ever should be we are sure the difficulties will be found insuperable. There is room for reform we repeat, and a beneficial reform, without hurrying on so dangerous an experiment as that.

As to public works, especially those of a reproductive character, economy will have to be carefully considered before being put in force. Here, again, is reform rather than retrenchment required. Measures that would put a stop to all progress would be a great calamity, for, as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce so clearly proved the other day, the most crying need of this country is the improvement in its lines of inland communication. Money spent on railways —if carefully spent, and if laid out according to the lessons of past experience—will not be thrown away, and it should never be forgotten that perhaps the only successful speculation in which the public monies of India have ever been invested as yet are those railways that have conferred such moral, financial, and material benefits on its teeming populations. Economy in the extension of them would really be extravagance, so that all will hope that the new Government measures of retrenchment will not interfere with progress in that direction.

The intelligence that Government do not mean after all to interfere with the currency question is perhaps, on the whole, satisfactory. This, which is beyond all doubt the most serious of all the financial difficulties that face us, can only be mended in our opinion in one way—and according to a plan which must be begun in Europe and not in India. For that reason it is not very probable that the proposals of the Indian Government which the Cabinet refused to sanction, and the nature of which has not yet transpired, were of the tinkering character that have so lately found much favour in some quarters, and if that is the case we must all be glad that the good sense of the English Government has placed them beyond the temptation of permitting such dangerous experiments as were embodied in Colonel Chesney's and similar schemes. Exchange and the currency can only be improved by a rise in the value of silver, and that value, as we have so often endeavoured to show, is indissolubly wrapped up in the universal use of the metal as money by the principal nations of the earth. We will not, however, go further into this question on the present occasion, beyond stating what is apparently the general belief in commercial and banking circles both in India and in England, that a temporary relief from the *extreme* depression now prevailing might be found by the Indian Government taking bodily over the whole stock of silver now held in Germany. So long as Germany continues to hold her demonetized metal any measures that we may take, tending to bring about a rise in its price, will only benefit that country and not benefit us. India, of course, will be the eventual purchaser of the greater portion of it, and why should we endeavour to raise the cost at which she is to obtain it ? India buys in the markets of Europe some five or six millions of silver annually, and there can be no wisdom in attempts at raising the price which she will have to pay for that amount, unless the *rise is certain to be permanent*, in which case, of course, it would have effect upon the whole stock of the metal held by her people. But, on the other hand, for Government to withdraw once and for all the disturbing element embodied in the ten or fifteen millions of silver held for sale by Germany might very likely be advantageous. It is not probable that the price would after that go lower, on the contrary it probably would go much higher, and a ten million loan to be raised for that purpose would almost certainly be more efficacious than the plan of suspending the sale of Council drafts by borrowing in England in order that Germany may dispose of her property at a more satisfactory price than is at present possible. Government, however, as the telegram says, are not equal to anything more than "facing the difficulty of the situation"—not a very satisfactory plan of escaping from that difficulty.

SINCE writing the above our London correspondent's second telegram reaches us. His first was unfortunately too late for insertion in our yesterday morning's edition, but the second message gives us fuller and more valuable details regarding the Cabinet's new proposals for placing India's finances on a more satisfactory footing. It will be seen that the total reduction provided for in the new Budget amounts to one million, and we have also the satisfactory news that two-and-a-half millions at least are to be hereafter expended upon reproductive public works, the money to be borrowed in India. As to the proposals for admitting natives into the higher branches of the Civil service, we can only hope that they properly provide also against the friction that is sure to result if European gentlemen are in future to be placed under and subordinate to natives. It will be seen that the new loan is solely to be used as a means of maintaining exchange at a certain level, and not necessarily to assist in tiding over deficits, and further that Government will not even use its borrowing powers at present, so that when they propose to "face the situation," they apparently propose to accept a future minimum rate for Council Drafts of 1s. 7⅛d., which was the last price accepted.

UPON receiving the telegram from the *Sarvajanick Sabha* that appeared in our yesterday's issue, we telegraphed to a correspondent at Poona and asked him to ascertain for us what had passed between the deputation of that society and the Collector. The following is his reply :—"The deputation that went to Mr. Moore said how sorry they were about the fires and how ready they were to assist in bringing the instigators to light, that they had already commenced their hunt, and hoped that he would assist them with police aid if necessary. Mr. Moore replied that they were in a better position than he was to discover the instigators, and that he was glad to hear they were setting to work to assist the authorities : that they might rely upon him to come to their aid if they wished to make arrests." The *Sarvajanick Sabha* if they telegraphed at all, had much better have sent their news in the above shape instead of wiring all over India that their services had been "thankfully accepted" by the Government. The above telegram gives us a somewhat different description of Mr. Moore's views, to that which was sent abroad by the society, whose main object in waiting on him so far as he was concerned now appears to have been to carry out the suggestions that have so often been advanced in these columns, and not, as their own telegram apparently showed, to obtain his disapproval of the "views held by one of the Bombay papers." As regards ourselves, we would ask the society to bear in mind that the views we have advanced have been based on the following *facts* :—That behind Wasudeo Bulwunt and Keshow Krishna there are instigators for the apprehension of whom Government has offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 ; that both of these individuals are educated Brahmins, and that therefore the said instigators are certain to belong to the same class—for it is absurd to suppose that a Brahmin would play second fiddle in a game of that kind to a man of an inferior caste—to an ignorant peasant for instance, like Dowlut Rao Ramoshi. We would beg the society and also our local contemporary—whose version of the telegram was strangely different and more pointed than the one sent to us—to bear in mind that these are the facts upon which the "exaggerated articles" were alone based, and until they are called in question it is useless to cry out that it is wrong to throw suspicion upon a class which, we again repeat, have rightly or wrongly acquired the reputation, during several years past, of containing members who hold seditious views, and who are disaffected towards the Government of India. With the information that is in our possession we have now no hesitation in declaring our belief without reserve that both the late fires and the dacoity movement in the Deccan districts have entirely been prompted by a faction that has its centre in the city of Poona—a faction, as we say, hostile to Government—and we are quite confident that before long the justification of that belief will be forthcoming. Like Mr. Moore, we are glad to learn that the society is setting to work to assist the authorities, but we will say more than Mr Moore, and will tell them that if they are really in earnest the instigators of the late fires will be produced in less time than it takes us to write the sentence. A great deal has been said about the inaccuracy of one or two of the telegrams that were sent to us from Poona. As we have already remarked on occasions like the recent one, there are always certain to be a lot of reports flying about—some of them true, some of them exaggerated, and some of them entirely false—and it is not always that a correspondent can choose which to send. The main, the significant, and the important facts regarding the late events, however, remain the same and cannot be called in question. The report that Keshow Krishna accuses the police of *zoolum* we now learn is quite incorrect. The prisoner has from the first admitted his complicity in the incendiaries again and again. As to the demeanour of the natives present during the fires we learn that they did not grin or laugh, and some few Brahmin officials did render every assistance. But, on the other hand, the statement made and signed by a few native gentlemen is much exaggerated. They helped, it is true, to get some forms out of one of the buildings, but they never manned an engine or were of any real use whatever.

RELIGION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Everyone must have read with great interest Mr. Keene's article on "Religion in India," reprinted from the *Calcutta Review* in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* (May 13th and 14th). With a great wealth of illustration his argument appears to arrive at the conclusion, that for India as for the rest of the nations there can be found neither in Hinduism, Christianity, Islamism, Buddhism, mental philosophy, or any other of the current forms of religion that one element "absolute truth," which al

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ENGLISH LOAN TO INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Owing to improved financial prospects Government now only asks permission to raise in England a sum of five millions, and not ten millions sterling.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Mr. Stanhope's speech last night upon the Indian Budget was well received, Mr. Fawcett withdrawing his amendment.

The Budget shows an annual reduction in the public expenditure of one million sterling, and provides for a future annual outlay upon reproductive works of two-and-a half millions to be borrowed in India.

In future the number of English Civilians is to be sensibly reduced, while an increased proportion of natives are to be admitted to the higher offices under Government.

The Viceroy's scheme for altering the Indian currency has been rejected. The power to borrow five millions is to be held in reserve, so as to be available when there is no sufficient demand for Council drafts, but the power will not probably be required at present.

THE FRONTIER.

LAHORE, MAY 23.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that Government are determined to maintain a force of 600 Madras Native Infantry and 250 Bengal Cavalry at Vatakri. The rest of the troops under Colonel Nuttall are to be withdrawn. Colonel Prendergast commands Vatakri.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 22.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said that the Government was still urging on the Turkish Government the acceptance of the rectified Greek frontier as recommended at the Berlin Congress.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Honourable E. Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, in submitting the Indian Budget to the House said, that the Government, after carefully considering the proposals of the Indian Government respecting the currency question, had refused to sanction them. He defended the policy of the Indian Government respecting the famine insurance, but said that in consequence of the Government disapproving of the proposals respecting Exchange it was necessary to face the difficulty of the situation, The net deficit must be met by a saving of expenditure. He announced the reductions that are to be made, and said that an Army Commission in India will be appointed to effect economies. He alluded to the proposed reduction of the Import Duties on Manchester goods, explained the reasons for the Indian Government borrowing, and said that India's borrowing powers in England were limited to five millions sterling. The original amount of ten millions at first asked for not being now required, the amount of the loan will be five millions. Mr. Stanhope spoke in support of the employment of natives in the Indian Civil Service, and in conclusion prophesied a grand future for India.

Mr. Gladstone approved of the statement, and Mr. Fawcett withdrew his amendment relative to further economy in the Military and other branches of expenditure in India. The House then agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

It is stated at Berlin, that the suspension of the sales of silver by the German Government is owing to the low price of the metal.

THE FORCES AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Colonel Stanley (Secretary of State for War) in reply to a question in the Commons said that the total number of British troops of all arms at present at the Cape for service in the Zulu War, was 16,959 men. An additional 1,064 men had lately embarked for the Cape and 1,615 men will shortly follow them. These were the further reinforcements that Lord Chelmsford had asked for and were chiefly composed of drafts for regiments already at the Cape,

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats fair demand.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	6¾
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-1¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	77
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
3 per cent. French Rente, 1872	50 7-16
Bar Silver	50 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....	£7,900 000	Unchanged.
Bills Discounted	£21,000,000	
Bullion	£33,200,000	Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 51½ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 23, 6-25 P. M.

Mail steamer Nizam from China arrived.

MADRAS, MAY 23, 8 P. M.

Hongkong 23rd, Manila Mail will leave 1 P. M. 26.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 23.

CANNANORE, 4-10 p. m.—Weather stormy, wind S. E. Fell of rain 1 inch 3 cents.

CARWAR, 5-2 p. m.—Weather monsoonish, heavy gale from south-west during night, wind S. W. 8 to 9 ; thermometer 81 ; barometer 29·664. Fall of rain 1 inch 20 cents.

TUTICORIN 3-25 p. m.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W. : thermometer 83 ; barometer 29 82.

VIZAGAPATAM 5 p. m.—Weather stormy, wind S. W. by W. equally ; thermometer 88. Fell of rain 72 cents.

THE particulars of the basis of the treaty with Yakub Khan agreed upon at Gundamuck are as follows :—A British Agency is to be established at Kabul. The Indian Government will control the foreign relations of Afghanistan. The three great passes leading into Kabul remain in our hands—viz., the Kurram Valley by the Khyel, the Khyber to Jumrud Kotal, and the Peiwin Valley. Our troops will retire from Kandahar. The Afridis will be unmolested with beyond the limits of the Pass. Dakka will be retained temporarily ; and Habib Killa will probably be the principal cantonment in the Kurram.

A RECENT arrival in Gilgit states that rumours have come from Badakshan that Shehzada Hussain, brother of Jehander Shah, is expected in Fyzabad from Khokand. The Afghan troops were aided in their retreat from Fyzabad to Tattaful by Sultan Murad of Kunduz.

REPORTS have been received of attempts having been made by the elders of the Halimzai tribe to excite the Bajouris against the British Government. But as the Bajouris are engaged in reaping their ripe crops it is not considered likely that they will respond to the summonses of their tribal chiefs.

FROM Swat, it is stated, that Schibzada Mian Gul has been instrumental in effecting a reconciliation between Aman Khan of Barwa and Rahmatulla Khan of Dir. The Chief is now at Saido on a visit to his younger brother in whose family sickness prevailed for some time past. The younger son of the Akhoond acts as muzzan (crier to prayers) in the place of his late father. Mian Gul will shortly proceed to Mihzar in the Bajour territory. It is said that he intends to go to Kabul.

INSTRUCTIONS authorizing an improvement in the rate of speed of the traffic on the Indus Valley State Railway have been issued ; the anticipated effect of which is, that Lahore will be brought some ten hours nearer to Kurrachee than hitherto.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes as follows on the subject of what it calls the "Payne Job" :—The *Pioneer* is simply audacious when it says, "no one has yet ventured to hint that Dr. Payne is not very specially qualified for the appointment." It is just because the public will not believe in this special ability that the appointment is viewed with disfavour. * * * * Dr. Payne is an able man, but he is not a special man, and to write of him as the *Pioneer* has done is simply to narrow a public question to personal boundaries, and to make an officer with a well-earned, but not a special reputation, ridiculous."

THE Jacobabad correspondent of a Kurrachee paper sends the following account of an alleged murder by a Khelati Chief. The letter is dated Jacobabad, May 12th :—A strange subject for the present holy discussed by the Civil and Political authorities of Jacobabad and Khelat respectively. It appears that one Varyah Mal Buniah came by his death under suspicious circumstances while in the hands of Gohur Khan Surakzai of Khelat. This Buniah had considerably large transactions with this Baluch Chief, and it was only when Gohur Khan discovered his embarrassment, and having no probable means of adjusting the claims, he turned tables on his creditor by compelling Varyah by slow torture to sign a receipt of adjustment of all outstanding amounts due. Prior to this Gohur Khan caused Varyamal's shop to be looted ; Gohur not being satisfied with this, Varyah was called upon to lend an additional 4,000 rupees, the alternative being *death*. All the money and valuable property Varyah had in Khelat territory had already been seized by this chief, and consequently Varyah was completely at a loss as to how he was to meet this demand ; but Gohur Khan was awake to the fact of Varyah being able to raise this sum in Jacobabad, consequen ly Varyah was forced to pass a hoondee on his relatives at Jacobabad. Of course Gohur Khan's own horsemen brought the cheque here, but unfortunately the sum could not be raised, and the result was that a full report of news was received here of the death of Varyamal. Of course the relatives of the deceased have petitioned for an enquiry, and it is believed that the authorities have taken up this matter, more particularly on account of Varyah having been a naturalized British subject. It appears that Gohur Khan prohibited the usual Hindu religious ceremonies being performed when Varyah was taken to be buried. The relatives of the deceased say that Varyah possessed some valuable property in the Zebree country, which of course they lay claim to. It remains to be seen what arrangements are made in regard to this important matter.

MR. BROUGH SMYTH had informed Government that he hoped to be able to submit his final report on the Wynaad District, together with the maps relating to it, before the middle of this month ; but much would depend on the progress that might be made by the draught man. The examination of the gold fields on the Nilgiris, in Mysore and in South Canara will not, he says, "occupy a long period, if I be required merely to visit them and furnish a brief report. Perhaps the work altogether would not, in such case, occupy me more than one month."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has consented to be Patron and President of the Fine Arts Society at Simla again this year, and to give the usual prize.

THE *Pioneer*—The question whether any active intervention should be attempted in the matter of the Kashmir famine, is under consideration we believe ; but it seems, on the face of the emergency, hopeless to expect that any good could be done by interfering. It is necessary to consider the question of ability as well as that of policy. Kashmir is not so much a part of India as Marwar, yet we did not intertere in 1868-9, though the loss of life was as great as it is likely to be in Kashmir ; and on the whole the true policy appears to be that we ought not (unless under exceptional circumstances) to interfere with any Native State in such matters. If a native prince showed himself regardless of his duties and of the lives of his subjects, and a clear case could be made out against him of having neglected his opportunities, that might be a reason for deposing him as in the case of Tonk and the Gaikwar ; or if the inability to relieve famine arose from want of communications, that might be a reason for helping him to make proper roads. But in the present case, putting policy aside, what can the Government of India do ? It is to be doubted if any efforts our Government could make now would materially relieve the distress, which must end in September if the rains are good. Why should it involve itself in a hopeless undertaking only to share the discredit of failure ? Nothing could save Kashmir now, but such a scheme of import as Sir G. Campbell and Sir R. Temple invented for Behar ; and it is too late to think of that now.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—Since the publication of your remarks on the subject of the famine in Kashmir in your issue of the 15th instant, the European members of the Relief Committee, the British Resident and the Medical officer, have declined to remain any longer associated with that body, which, while having all the responsibility on its shoulders, had little or no power in its hands. The stock of grain almost exhausted ; the imports reaching the country in utterly inadequate quantities ; the Kashmir officials, even at the present crisis, entirely indifferent to the fate of the Muhammadan population ; the mortality will be counted by thousands during the ensuing four months, unless the British Government itself takes over the whole matter of famine relief in Kashmir, if already it is not too late.

THE *Delhi Gazette* suggests the advisability of a strict inquiry being made into the circumstances attending the recent painful suicide of Mr. O'Grady, Post Master, at Multan. It is alleged that the deceased's mind was driven out of balance by the harsh action of his departmental superiors. Our contemporary says :—"The matter seems to be one which calls for prompt notice and action on the part of the Director General of Post Offices, at least in so far as to cause the required judicial investigation to be made, and it may be well to supplement the same by a strict and impartial departmental inquiry calculated to elicit facts and circumstances connected with the internal working of the Multan Post Office ; the relations between the complaining Inspector and the deceased ; the circumstances and manner in which they became embittered ; whether the deceased was allowed the opportunity of explanation and defence, and if not why not ; whether the dismissal of the deceased was summary and arbitrary, and if so, the cause shown in justification of the same ; whether the deceased was or was not a tried and locally well known official of some 8 or 9 years' approved service ; whether his accuser was or was not a comparatively and locally unknown official of recent importation into the province from the Bombay Presidency ; the official antecedents of both ; and, in short, other similar matters of a departmental nature which are beyond the reach and knowledge of the magistracy, the police, and the public."

MR. MILLETT, Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, recently delivered a curious judgment, in which he found that the plaintiffs were entitled to damages but dismissed the case without awarding any. The substance of the judgment reads as follows :—"I am, there ore, of opinion that nothing has been shown me, by reason of which I can calculate the damages ; and although I think the plaintiff's company entitled to some damages, I also find it impossible, on the evidence before me, to find out what they are."

A BARRISTER at Cochin, Mr. Gantz, has been fined Rs. 1,000 for contempt of Court. Mr. Gantz was complainant in a case against a tradesman who had failed to fulfil a contract to repair his carriage, and in the course of the case, the learned barrister grew impatient and made remarks to the following effect :—"The Court wants to assist rogues." "I know why you assist him ; it is talked outside." The Sub-Magistrate finding Mr. Gantz was seated while he was addressing the Court, remarked on the impropriety of his procedure, when the Barrister further replied, "You have no business to sit there without your turban," pointing to the bench. After this, Mr. Gantz left the Court. We think with Mr. Overbury, who tried the case against Mr. Gantz, that justice would not have been met by simply allowing him to apologise.

WE recently published news of an earthquake which had occurred in Persia. The following particulars have now reached us, and unfortunately show that the loss of life and damage to property as stated in the original report were in no way exaggerated :—"On the 22nd of March, at 3-42 a. m. (London time, 12-37 a. m.), a severe earthquake, lasting 12 sec., was felt here (Tauris) and east as far as Zeudjan ; no damage was caused in this city, but in the vicinity of Mianeh, where the shocks continued with more or less vigour up to the 2nd of April, great damage and loss of life have occurred. An official report prepared for the Persian Government by the Persian Telegraph authorities at Mianeh gives the damage, as far as is at present known, as follows :—Twenty-one villages totally destroyed, 54 greatly damaged, 922 persons killed, together with 2,660 sheep, 1,125 oxen, 124 horses, and 55 camels. The centre of the disturbances was the mountain of Bonsgouche."

A LONDON paper says :—"One of the most extraordinary events in the religious world in America is the trial of the celebrated Dr. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, who is charged with falsehood and deceit by his congregation. There are in all seven charges against him. First he is charged with acting deceitfully and deliberately lying in the matter of his withdrawal from the editorship of the *Christian at Work*. The second refers to the same subject. The third charges him with falsely stating that his church was free and the sittings were assigned without reference to money. The fourth accuses him of falsely charging J. W. Hathaway with dishonest practices, and afterwards denying that he had done so. The fifth states that he procured bogus subscriptions towards the payment of his church's debt. The sixth refers to deceitful utterances regarding the re-engagement of the organist, and the seventh charges him with having falsely stated that he was arraigned for heterodoxy, and not as was really the case, with falsehood, adding to his pecuniary embarrassments, to the fact that £4-5s. The Dent went Radcliffe Papers, consisting of 8 lots, were purchased by Mr. Harvey for £50 10s. 6d. A letter of Lord Beaconsfield, when he was plain Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, was knocked down at 19s. ; Charles Dickens, several letters at 6s., and 10s. ; Sir Walter Scott, several letters at about £1 each ; Robert Southey's at about 5s. A document signed by Henry VII. realized 22s. A letter of Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd," 7s. ; several letters of Isaac D'Israeli from 5s. to 10s. each ; a signature of Oliver Cromwell 8s. 6d. Including to Drury-lane Theatre, fetched 10s. ; eight letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 31s. ; a letter of W. C. Macready, 15s. ; a letter of A. Manzoni, 15s. ; a signature of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, 6s. ; a letter of Thomas Carlyle, 6s. ; a letter of Paganini (very scarce) fetched 14s. ; and a large scrap book full of royal, military, naval, legal, theatrical, and literary autographs, including those of Her Majesty, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Palmerston, Fardday, Brougham, Walter Savage Landor, Sir Robert Peel, Brewster, Owen, Lord North, Count D'Orsay, Lady Blessington, and above 400 other celebrities of the present century, fetched £15.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion (21st N. I.) at the Victoria Gardens this evening :—

Overture	Zampa ..... Herold.
Selection	Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Waltzes	Alberta ..... Rosati.
Polka	Garrison Ball ..... Gung'l.
Mazurka	Gertrude ..... Heisedorff.
Galop	Now here, now there ..... Faust.

GOOD RIFLE SHOOTING.—The following score was made by Volunteer Gabby, G (Poona) Company Bombay Volunteers, at 500 yards on Wednesday morning, with the Martini-Henry Rifle, a Wimbledon target ; score—5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5—47.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company held yesterday, it was decided to increase the capital of the Company to the extent of Rs. 1,40,000, in order to add to the machinery now at work in Bombay and to open one or more factories up-country. It is probable that Poona and Kurrachee will be the first stations selected for up-country ice factories. The Company have now, we hear, added a filter to their works at Mody Bay, and we also learn that the demand for ice continues to be far greater than can be supplied from the Company's present machinery.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Bala Fazul, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 125, the property of Ameena, a woman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Hindu servant, named Kasoo Putmbur, in the employ of a Mr. Lazenby, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Moroji, at the First Police Court, of committing theft of two sewing machines of the value of Rs. 150, the property of his master. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Goanese servant, named John Mascarine, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a gold ring valued at Rs. 66, the property of Mrs. Brooking, of Bellasis Road, Byculla. He was fined Rs. 50, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AT the instance of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, Mr. Webb yesterday fined a Mr. David Sullivan Rs. 5 for harnessing a small pony to a heavy mail phaeton, which the animal could hardly move even while it was empty. Mr Dayal Jayraz, merchant, was also fined Rs. 4 for working a horse with sore hoofs.

THE TRAFFIC on the G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 17th May 1879 was 185,971 maunds, and in money Rs. 111,624. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 17th May 1879	Week ending 18th May 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,12,608	Mds 93,058	Mds 19,550	...
Amount	Rs. 1,32,150	Rs. 99,774	Rs. 32,376	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 92,730	Mds 54,146	Mds 38,584	...
Amount	Rs. 43,734	Rs. 31,720	Rs. 12,012	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,05,745	Mds 2,80,695	Mds 75,951	...
Amount	Rs. 1,66,884	Rs. 1,26,568	Rs. 38,316	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 86,397	Mds 79,733	Mds 6,664	...
Amount	Rs. 41,218	Rs. 42,378	...	Rs. 1,160
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,539	Mds 3,524	...	Mds 1,985
Amount	Rs. 5,562	Rs. 12,650	...	Rs. 7,088
PIECE GOODS AND YARN—				
Weight	Mds 24,394	Mds. 15,190	Mds 9,204	...
Amount	Rs. 35,50.	Rs. 22,176	Rs. 13,231	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,45,480	Mds 2,06,906	Mds 38,858	...
Amount	Rs. 1,35,198	Rs. 1,11,626	Rs. 23,967	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 8,68,913	Mds 6,32,06	Mds 84,971	...
Amount	Rs. 5,60,346	Rs. 4,65,019	Rs. 1,11,694	...

A TERRIBLE TALE OF THE "TULSI TAP."

"CRUSTNAJEE RAMJEE" is my name,
Living in Market quarter,
Heavy the rates I have to pay
To get a supply of water.

"Total abstaining" is my game,
Governor's my supporter ;
So now that we've got the Tulsi main,
I'm drinking the Tulsi water.

Waking I had a *fearful pain*,
So had my son and daughter,
"Daddy," says she, "it must have come
From drinkin the Tulsi water.

Quietly I go to Doctor W-in,
"Tell me, please, what to be after."
"Surely," says he, "the time has come to
Analyse Tulsi water."

Chemicals now are all brought out,
Making the process shorter,
And to the lake they send a man
For a gallon of Tulsi water.

* * * * *

Decomposed matter 5 per cent,
Animal three and a quarter,
With 16 grains of *earthy salts*,
In the gallon of Tulsi water.

To the Town Council off I go,
Being my own reporter—

[Nowrojee Furdoonjee speaks his mind—"Then I suppose, Mr. Chairman, I am to understand that, having already expended the large, I may say magnificent, sum of Rs. 40 lacs on the Tulsi works, and having sanctioned a further expenditure of Rs. 5 lacs for a distribution reservoir on Malabar Hill, with an additional estimated expenditure of Rupees 3 lacs 67 thousand odd rupees and pice nine for bringing the same. Having also, as you, Mr Chairman, are aware, engaged the services of an all-Executive Engineer with a staff of highly paid assistants ; and further, having retained the services of an energetic Officer of Health, also supported by highly paid assistants—I say notwithstanding all this, I understand the Council is now called upon to sanction a further expenditure of Rs. 3 lacs 15 thousand rupees seven and pice four, being the amount estimated as the revised (Beg the Engineer's pardon—*amended*) quantities of works necessary to

Filter the Tulsi water"]

Just at that moment comes my son,
Splitting his sides with laughter,
"Daddy, we drank the 'Fredrichshall,
Instead of the Tulsi water" ! !

Then it appeared the man they sent,
Hit on a road much shorter,
The "gallon" was fetched from a Girgaum well,
It wasn't the Tulsi water ! ! !

CRUSTNAJEE R.

SUMMONS AGAINST THE BRITISH INDIA S.N. COMPANY.

On the 16th instant, an adjourned summons preferred by Charles Henry Bailey against Messrs. MacKinnon, Mackenzie and Co., agent-British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, came on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee, Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Turner, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Orangie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared on the 9th April, and Mr. Owen, of the same firm, appeared on the 16th May on behalf of the company. The summons was taken out by Mr. Bailey, formerly a steward on board the steam-ship Abyssinia, against Messrs. MacKinnon, Mackenzie and Co., agents in Bombay of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, under section 55 of the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, for refusing to pay him the sum of Rs. 149-10-9, being the amount of wages alleged to be due to him by them as steward from 6th August to 1st October, 1878, at the rate of Rs. 80 per month. The defence was loss of ship's stores and habitual drunkenness of such a nature as to render the complainant unfit to perform the duties as steward.

The complainant, who was examined by Mr. Turner on the 9th April, said—I was steward on board the British India s. s. Abyssinia between the 6th of August and 1st October, 1878. I signed the articles, and my wages were Rs. 80 a month. I found my discharge at Aden. I did not then receive my pay. It was agreed that I was to receive my pay on arriving at Bombay. Rs. 149-10-9 were then due to me. I produced the account of my wages signed by the captain of the s. s. Ayrshire, marked A1. There was a red ink was not on it before I signed clear of the ship. If that writing had been on it I would not have accepted it, and signed clear of the ship. The aforesaid amount is still due to me.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lynch the complainant said—The body of paper A1 is in the writing of the clerk of the ship. The paper was not delivered to me until the morning of the day I left Aden. When I received the document I perceived the red ink writing was on it. On my arrival in Bombay I showed A to the Shipping Master, and he advised me to take proceedings as the company had no right to detain my wages. The red ink remark was written because I believe some linen, cutlery, and plate were found short when I gave over charge to my successor ; to what extent I can't say. I knew at the time what the deficiency was. A was handed to me by the clerk of the ship, and I believe I pointed out to him that the captain had not instructed to make the red ink mark across it. I swear most positively that when A was first shown me it had not on it the red ink mark. I was in the Company's service for about two years altogether. I was re-engaged from the Company's service, I know Mr. Lamb, who is now in Court. He never dismissed me. I promised Mr. Morris about twelve months ago not to drink any liquor. I made that promise because I had been reported to the office by Captain Sharpe. To a certain extent that report was true. The report was that I had been drunk and not that I was habitually drunk. I believe the report was verbal. The only way I knew what that report was by its consequence. It is not the fact that I was frequently intoxicated on board the aforesaid ship. I can partly account for the shortage by things being washed away in bad weather. On one occasion, on the ship's arrival at London, some pieces of plate were found short, and the then engineer ordered the London ordered their value to be recovered from the servants, but as the servants had left I paid the value of my own accord. The key of the stores was taken from me by the captain in the day after we left Aden to prevent me from obtaining liquor. It is not true that before the ship left Aden I was so habitually intoxicated as not to be able to fulfil my duties during the voyage.

In re-examination by Mr. Turner complainant said—We had very rough weather for about nine days after leaving Aden, and the water on the deck where I used to wash the articles was frequently knee deep. The counterfoil of D is on the Company's record at Mazgaon. The articles were found short, and the then engineer ordered Mr. Mitchell did not actually see on board when taking stock on 30th September, 1878. I have looked at an entry in the log dated 8th August, 1878. I do not believe it was read to me. A copy of it was put in evidence. I will see the letter now shown and marked E is the reply. A sum of Rs. 50 and another of Rs. 30 have been deducted from my wages and held to my credit in the service deposit account. The s. s. Ayrshire would have gone on account, up to Rs. 500. This money was to serve as security for victualling stores, wines, and sprits.

The complainant called no witnesses and the summons was then adjourned to the 16th instant, to enable the company to produce the evidence of witnesses who were not then in Bombay on the 16th instant.

Mr. Owen, on behalf of the defendants, stated that the complainant was habitual drunkard ; that in consequence of this he was superseded by another officer at Aden and sent to Bombay. That when he gave over charge of the ship's stores at Aden certain linen, plate, dware, and cutlery of the value of Rs. 373 were missing, and he could not account for them. The captain of the Abyssinia, therefore, declined to pay him his wages, but sent him to Bombay in order that the question might be settled there. Mr. Owen stated that he was prepared to prove the loss and the value of the missing articles, and to prove that the complainant was habitually drunk. The loss of the ship's stores was the result of the complainant's drunkenness. He contended that under the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, and also under the ship's articles which had been signed by the complainant, loss of the ship's stores and habitual drunkenness were good defences to this summons, and that the penalty of the Act and of the ship's articles, habitual drunkenness is at common law sufficient to deprive even an ordinary seaman of his wages. He contended, however, the complainant was not an ordinary seaman, but was a person placed in a position of trust, and as such is particularly behoved him to be sober. Mr. Owen further stated that he was instructed that the company experienced great difficulty in dealing with their stewards, who were very difficult to procure in Bombay. That the habitual drunkenness and the extraordinary amount of misconduct would disentitle them to their wages. The company hoped his Worship would convince them by his finding in this case that they were mistaken in the line they had taken.

The first witness called Mr. J. L. Grainger, formerly chief officer of the Abyssinia. In the course of his evidence he said the complainant was most decidedly not temperate during the time he was employed as steward on the Abyssinia. The complainant was drunk at the commencement of the fourth voyage, but never had any opportunity of getting drunk during that voyage. Before the commencement of the fourth voyage he went ashore at Aden, and when he came back on board he was so drunk that he was not capable of performing his duty, so that he had not sufficient provisions for the passengers on board. In consequence of this the keys of the store room were taken from him, so that he might not have access to drink. This is an unusual step for a captain to take. I believe he was drunk on the above occasion for two or three days. The fourth voyage commenced at the beginning of August. I show an entry on the log book of the ship marked No. V. It has been signed by me. I thoroughly believe it was read out to complainant. The entry was not made at the time when complainant was drunk, because the captain expected that after becoming sober the man might repent, but about the time that complainant left the ship the captain deemed it necessary to make the entry. Complainant fully understood about the time he was drunk that the entry might subsequently be made. An entry is seldom made for the first instance of drunkenness. Fuller is made when a seaman is found to be habitually drunk and unfit for work. Complainant was often drunk between the previous three voyages. I should call complainant an habitual drunkard from what I saw of him during the previous two voyages. At the end of the second and commencement of the third voyage he was so drunk that the captain sent on shore to the agents asking them to send some body to see the ship's man was in, and how utterly unfit the man was for duty. Several persons—one of them I believe a partner—came and saw complainant, and they saw he was incapable of doing anything. The captain asked the agents to send somebody to relieve complainant. The steward is rated as a petty officer. It is not true that the cabin where complainant washed the knives, spoons, &c., was ever knee deep in water and that the articles were washed away. They could not possibly have been washed away had they been washed in the proper place appointed for the purpose. I believe the loss of the articles is entirely owing to the complainant's drunken habit.

In cross-examination by Mr. Turner the witness said—The arrangement was that the complainant was to be sent on to Bombay, and was to be paid his wages if the charges were not proved against him. Complainant never washed his things on the deck. It is impossible that water should get into the place where the things used to be washed.

On re-examination by Mr. Owen witness said : I identify the letter shown and marked No. VI. as the one written by Captain Allen of the Abyssinia. It is not a proper thing for a steward to allow knives and forks to be washed on deck in rough weather.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Turner said that after hearing Captain Allen's letter to the company (Exhibit No. 6) read he could no longer contend that the complainant was not an habitual drunkard, and that if his Worship considered habitual drunkenness an answer to the present claim he would not proceed further.

His Worship then said that he found that it was one of the terms of the contract between the complainant and the company that the complainant should be sober. That by being repeatedly drunk the complainant had broken that contract, and was, therefore, not entitled to claim his wages. He also thought that by the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act habitual drunkenness was a sufficient answer to the claim. His Worship, therefore, altogether disallowed the claim.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows : on Sundays, at Falkland Hall (back of Grant Road Theatre), 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Hall, Fort, (back of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Services in the harbour in connection with the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) the 25th inst., at 11 a. m., and on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 7-30 p. m., on board the ship Whittier. Captains, officers and men are cordially invited. A steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder on Sunday at 10-30 a. m., and on Thursday at 6 45 p. m.

THE SZEGEDIN RELIEF FUND.

THE terrible catastrophe that recently destroyed the town of Szegedin must have moved with pity and compassion all who read the distressing story. Help is needed for the many sufferers by that calamity, and subscriptions are being collected throughout Europe and other parts of the world to alleviate the distress of the survivors. Bombay is now appealed to for its aid in the following circular, which we have much pleasure in publishing :—

Gentlemen,—With reference to the recent shocking catastrophe of the inundation of Szegedin (Hungary), in consequence of which thousands of persons have perished, large numbers of horses and cattle were drowned, and over 6,000 houses destroyed, the undersigned ventures to appeal to the public of Bombay for contributions towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers.

The undersigned is well aware that owing to the depressed conditions of the Bombay trade the present time is not very favourable for opening a subscription. Seeing, however, the sympathy shown by the London public, and the promptitude and generosity (the amount collected within three days was, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, £6,000) with which the appeal of the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House fund has been responded to, the undersigned feels confident that something will be done in Bombay also.

A public subscription is now opened, and the amounts may either be paid at the office of the undersigned, or to the Manager, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, towards the Szegedin Relief Fund.

A list of contributors will be published in the daily papers.

J. JANNI,
Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul at Bombay.

List of Contributors towards the Szegedin Relief Fund.

J. Janni, Esq., I. and R. Consul for Austria	Rs. 100
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	100
C. Grondona, Esq., Royal Consul for Italy	100
The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	100
The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Nav. Co.	100
Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s Steam Nav. Co.	100
Messrs. Jeffrey Sullivan and Co.	200
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	100
The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	50
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.	50
Messrs. Reiss Brothers	50
Messrs Volkart Brothers	50
Messrs. Geo. Lockhart and Co.	50
Messrs. M. Mondello and Co.	50
Sorabjee Bhapurjee Bengalee, Esq.	50
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	50
The Honble Morarjee Gokuldas	50
Hajee Adam Hajee Issa and Co.	50
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.	25
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	25
Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers	25
Leo Daure, Esq.	25
J. C. Gerson da Cunha	25
H. Spinner, Esq.	25

I am greatly obliged to the gentlemen whom I addressed by circular for the generous way in which they have responded to my appeal ; and I venture to hope, now that the subscription has been made public, that many others will join in this charitable fund.

23rd MAY 1879. J. J.

ALARM AT KIRKEE.

On the night of the 21st instant the inhabitants of Kirkee were alarmed by the trumpeters of the Royal Artillery sounding the "assembly" at about 9 30 p.m., and more so, when they heard that the dacoits were in force near to the shop of Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons by the river side. It would appear from enquiries we have made that one of the sirdars of Gujjee and some of his men were on a visit to the Officers' Mess, Kirkee, that the dacoits were in numbers in the neighbourhood of his shop, and thereon the "alarm" and "assembly" were promptly sounded, and the troops turned out. Some of the troops were sent to Messrs. Cursetjee's shop and other parties were marched to the Magazine, the Powder Factory, and the Royal Arms Ammunition Factory for their protection and, if necessary, defence. The Volunteers living in the Bazaar and Peshkowry were not behind in turning out fully equipped, but nothing turning up they returned to quarters.

We cannot say as we have not heard the details, whether any attempt was made or robbery effected, but we have heard that stringent orders have been issued for the protection of the Magazine, the Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories, and that General Hatch, the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, visited Kirkee yesterday, to confer with the authorities there as to the best means of protecting those important buildings.

We are glad to find that the authorities are on the alert, and prepared for any emergency. As the duties of the military at this critical juncture are inordinately heavy, and as the Kirkee Volunteers are mainly composed of the Railway Station, and not fully employed in the different manufactures, we see no reason why their services should not be utilised to guard their factories and thus assist their military confreres. Their services as Volunteers might with advantage to both be made use of at the present time.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN OPINION ON THE DECCAN DISTURBANCES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*, May 20.)

It is quite possible that the signatures of the notorious Burji Naik and others to the "deceitful manifesto" may be forgeries. The reward may have been forged : but it is undeniable that in his examination before Mr. Ward Mitchell did not actually see on board when taking stock on 30th September, 1878. I have looked at an entry in the log dated 8th August, 1878. I do not believe it was read to me. A copy of it was put in evidence. I will see the letter now shown and marked E is the reply. A sum of Rs. 50 and another of Rs. 30 have been deducted from my wages and held to my credit in the service deposit account. The s. s. Ayrshire would have gone on account, up to Rs. 500. This money was to serve as security for victualling stores, wines, and sprits.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£880,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 62, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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,,	Spa Kilne Burgundy	,, ,,	40
,,	Chablis 1870	,, ,,	17
,,	Do. 1874	,, ,,	16
,,	Ay	,, ,,	43
,,	Sillery	,, ,,	46
,,	Do. extra dry	,, ,,	46
,,	Do. Cuvée de réserve	,, ,,	52
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Liebfraumilch	,,	24 ,,
Do.	,,	27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
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Huedesheimer	,,	30 ,,
Do.	,,	33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
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